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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE INVESTORS AT THE  
OUTPORTS.  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY**  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORTER.  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
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the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory.  
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SHEWAN. TOWNS & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a1046

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
7.50 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
9.40 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,  
every 1 hour.  
NIGHT CARS.  
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. . . . . Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. . . . . Every 15 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. a171

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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

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shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the

best Bituminous Coal.

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Agencies of the Company will receive any order

for sale produced from the above Collieries.

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a14

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. 1588

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Child Bailey . . . . . 5.00

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being the Letters of an Independent

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from the German . . . . . 1.50

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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

163 Bedrooms

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms

Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor

Electric Lighting and Fans

Every Comfort

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TIONS.  
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The Fine Products of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., are prescribed by leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

every declares without any qualification or  
doubt whatever that the Fashoda incident  
was grasped at by the Japanese as an  
opportunity. Whilst Sir Mortimer  
Durand was conducting in Paris the  
negotiations which terminated in peace, the  
Japanese Government, it roundly states,  
was preparing for war. Every staff  
officer was summoned to Tokyo in the  
expectation that at any moment orders  
would be issued for the mobilization of  
troops which were to be employed in a  
descent upon French possessions in the Far  
East in the event of war between France  
and Britain." This is wonderful, and does  
not enhance our appreciation of the way  
history is made. Some papers outside  
Japan at that time may have suggested,  
and perhaps did, that Japan could and might  
do some such thing; but so far as our recol-  
lection goes, there was absolutely no foundation  
discernible in the Island Empire for any  
such statements. The Japanese Intelligence  
Office may have known "to a hair" how  
much France's ally, Russia, would be worth  
in a Far Eastern strife, but we are not  
prepared to admit that "every calculation  
was made for the success of the under-  
taking" simply because we do not believe  
that such an undertaking was contemplated.  
It is easy for an arm-chair strategist to  
point out that if descent upon Tongking  
could be made simultaneously with an out-  
break on a large scale of the Black Flag  
Societies on the border provinces whilst  
France was (sic) hampered by a war with  
Britain, a considerable measure of success  
might safely anticipated for the expedition."  
That bears all the stigmata of  
armchair-strategy, but it is not high politics;  
and it is not history. There was undoubtedly  
some dissatisfaction over the allegation of  
French breaches of neutrality during the  
Russia-Japanese war, and we know that  
the Japanese press, like the newspapermen  
of other nations, had hotheads who talked of  
reprisals, but the government of Japan is  
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such a policy; and if, as is further alleged,  
France had at that time set about preparing  
"immense reinforcements of French forces  
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they did. The carelessness of the historian  
is evident in his reference to the new  
Anglo-Japanese agreement, by which the  
Allied Powers are not "pledged to assist  
each other in the event of war." The pledge  
operates only in the event of "unprovoked at-  
tack or aggressive action," and the war to  
follow must be "in defense of its territorial  
right or special interests." If Japan declares  
war on America, which is most unlikely,  
Great Britain would not be concerned under  
the treaty, though it might if the declaration  
came from the other side. Great Britain is  
bound to interfere against any Russian  
"campaign of revenge," as was probably  
chiefly intended; but at the time of the  
renewed Alliance, there was no question of  
the amicable relations of Japan and France,  
or of Japan and America, and it is nothing  
more than journalistic imagination to  
suggest otherwise. Recognising the  
prevailing mistrust and evil thinking of pseudo-  
Christian Powers, the Japanese statesmen  
have thought well in the interests of  
peace to take pains to prove the good faith  
of their Government, and that is all there  
really is behind the much-talked-of entente.  
If the American Government were in a  
position of real authority over all its com-  
ponent states, which it seems it is not, we  
should soon see a similar agreement between  
it and Japan. Owing to various causes,  
not in any way originating with the company,  
the final decision with regard to this import-  
ant matter was only arrived at a few days ago,  
but the directors are now enabled to announce  
that their tender, as put forward, for these  
services, has been accepted. The future con-  
tracts embrace an acceleration of speed, and,  
at the same time, a considerable abatement in  
the amount of the present subsidy. This  
new contract will run for a period of seven  
years from February 1st, 1908.

DEATH  
Died at the Government Civil Hospital,  
Rupert Street. The funeral will pass the  
Monument to-day, the 21st inst at 6 p.m. 1037

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1907.

"He would an he could" is apparently the  
ignoble view taken by nation of nation, in  
respect to possible aggression and land-  
grabbing. Japan has had to go to great  
lengths to assure other nations of its pacific  
and honest intentions, since those other  
nations awoke to the fact that Japan is  
able to be dishonest if it likes. The  
Franco-Japanese agreement is taken mainly  
as a guarantee that Japan does not covet  
Indo-China, nor contemplate conquest  
there; and if there could only be a similar  
guarantee that Japan has no designs on the  
Philippines, we suspect that we should hear  
much less of American anti-Japanese  
prejudice. Even when Japan was struggling  
with Russia, and the French authorities of  
Indo-China were just a little too hospitable to  
Admiral Rozhestvensky and his ill-  
fated Armada, the Japanese found occasion  
to publish assurances that they did not and  
never had had the least wish to covet or  
capture the Asiatic possessions of France.  
They were not believed, for such suspicion  
are more easily propagated than exter-  
minated. Now they have given the best  
possible proof of sincerity, it is somewhat  
odd to find a respectable contemporary  
gravely recording as history the nightmares  
of political pessimists. The Shanghai Mer-

cury declares without any qualification or  
doubt whatever that the Fashoda incident  
was grasped at by the Japanese as an  
opportunity. "Whilst Sir Mortimer  
Durand was conducting in Paris the  
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but the directors are now enabled to announce  
that their tender, as put forward, for these  
services, has been accepted. The future con-  
tracts embrace an acceleration of speed, and,  
at the same time, a considerable abatement in  
the amount of the present subsidy. This  
new contract will run for a period of seven  
years from February 1st, 1908.

The 94th plague case notified yesterday was  
an arrival from Canton.

The German Imperial authorities have  
decided to strengthen the defences of Kiao-chau,  
and an artillery dépôt and also a mining dépôt  
have been formed there, as from April 1, 1907,  
for service in the Protectorate.

Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. are in receipt  
of telegraphic advice from Singapore informing  
them that the crushing of the Raub  
Australian Gold Mining Co., for the past period,  
yielded 801 ozs. melted gold from 4,475 tons

The Slove announces the imminent conclusion  
of the agreements with Great Britain and Japan  
which are expected to be signed simultaneously  
within two or three weeks. The Slove warmly  
endorses the participation of Russia in the  
Anglo-France-Japanese entente.

As a result of the failure of the banking  
firm of Arbuthnot & Co., in connection with  
which Sir George Arbuthnot, the senior partner,  
has been arrested, the London Missionary  
Society has lost £14,000, and the board is  
appealing for help to make up the deficiency.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with  
thanks, the following donations to the funds of  
the Hospitals:

Fruit and Vegetable Guild	... \$100
A Patient	... 316
A Patient	... 5

Arrangements for the organisation of the  
Japan Society of New York have been com-  
pleted. Viscount Aoki is honorary president  
and Dr. Fishby, president of the College of  
the City of New York, is president. A number of  
prominent Americans and Japanese are members  
of the committee. The first act of the society  
will be to invite Prince Fushimi to visit the  
United States on his way back to Japan.

A Bavarian named George Druschel, an  
apostle of the simple life, arrived recently at  
Tientsin. "The Man in a State of Nature," as  
he calls himself, is travelling round the world  
and is living on the proceeds of the sale of his  
booklet on the "Natural Sanitary System".  
Here Druschel wears only two garments, and  
he has, in consequence, found some difficulty in  
getting steamship and railway lines to carry him  
as a solo passenger.

Deposits in the Japanese Post Office Savings  
Bank have continued to increase steadily of  
late, and the total has now reached the highest  
figure on record since the introduction of the  
system in that country. The number of  
depositors stood at 7,386,256 on May 23rd, the  
total deposits amounting to Y77,424,216.  
Compared with the corresponding date of last  
year, the number of depositors shows an  
increase of 1,389,456, and the total deposits an  
increase of Y23,822,804. At present, the  
interest is being computed, so that when this  
sum is added to the principal the sum to the  
credit of depositors will, it is expected, exceed  
Y80,000,000.

Our popular friend the Rev. C. Bone would  
probably be the first to decry the note of  
exaggeration in the following excerpt from the  
*Methodist Recorder*. "At present in connec-  
tion with one Mission in South China a  
terrible strain is being imposed on those who  
are standing in the breach. Mr. Bone is at  
Hongkong, Mr. Tops at Canton, Dr. Anderson  
at Fatshan, Messrs. Robinson and Hutchinson  
up the North River, and Dr. Rees at Wuchow.  
Poor Dr. Macdonald was shot; Messrs. Dewar and  
Gaff are in England, Dr. Dansey Smith is  
also invalided home; whilst Mr. H. E.  
Anderson and Mr. Schuler are only recovering  
from typhoid fever, with complications, and  
are going to Japan to recruit. This makes  
up the English staff."

Dr. E. Klein, F.R.S., has published a volume  
of "Studies on the Bacteriology and Etiology  
of Oriental Plague" comprising an account of  
the research work on which he has now been  
engaged for the past ten years. There is now  
no question that the *Bacillus pestis* is the cause  
of bubonic plague, and these studies are of this  
bacillus in its conveyance and action, and its  
morphological, cultural, and physiological  
characters. Whether it is the flea which  
carries it that plays an important part in  
the spread of this deadly disease or not may be  
open to doubt, in India the idea is taken seriously  
enough. The Imperial Entomologist has  
recently brought out a leaflet on fleas and how  
to destroy them, and this is being scattered  
broadcast. The device is simple. The floors  
and walls are thoroughly washed with creosote oil  
emulsion mixed with water in the proportion of  
one to ten. It may be washed off again almost  
as soon as applied, and not only animals but  
plants are relieved of insect life by its application.  
It attacks the respiratory system of the  
parasites.

The P. & O. report makes an important  
announcement with regard to the mail service.  
The company has been carrying on an interim  
mail contract for a period of three years,  
which will expire on January 31 next. The  
Post Office having advertised for tenders to  
establish new mail services with India, China,  
and Australia, the directors submitted in  
August last a comprehensive tender for the work  
in question, which may be said to have been  
for nearly two-thirds of a century in the  
company's hands. Owing to various causes,  
not in any way originating with the company,  
the final decision with regard to this important  
matter was only arrived at a few days ago,  
but the directors are now enabled to announce  
that their tender, as put forward, for these  
services, has been accepted. The future con-  
tracts embrace an acceleration of speed, and,  
at the same time, a considerable abatement in  
the amount of the present subsidy. This  
new contract will run for a period of seven  
years from February 1st, 1908.

The donkey engineer on board the s.s.  
Taiwan was charged with cutting and wounding  
a seaman on board the same ship. It  
appears that a dispute arose over the matter  
of raising steam. The complainant forgot to  
get up steam and words led to blows. The  
defendant alleged that he was attacked by the  
other man with an iron bar and that he picked  
up a knife in self-defence. As the complainant  
was not able to leave the hospital, the case  
was remanded.

**THEFT FROM A STEAMER.**  
Four coolies were charged being in possession  
of four cases of oil valued at \$92. They were  
arrested on board a sampan, and it is believed  
they stole the oil from a steamer in the harbour.  
Remanded.

**HARBOURING A MARRIED WOMAN.**  
A fish hawk was charged with harbouring  
a married woman, named Kan Chun Tsai, on  
15th inst, and was remanded.

**IN POSSESSION OF A DANGEROUS WEAPON.**

Sentence of 14 days' hard labour and six  
hours' stocks was passed on a coolie charged  
with being in possession of a dangerous weapon.  
He had been found in the early morning in a  
stairway at 48, Bridges Street, with a hammer.  
He explained that he had left the hammer there  
the previous afternoon and returned in the  
morning to get it. He was an umbrella-maker,  
and had been 18 years in the colony.

**EMBRYO MR. G. N. ORME (SECOND POLICE  
MAGISTRATE).**

**ABSENTING BOATMEN.**

Four boatmen in the employ of A. S. Watson  
and Co. were charged with absenting themselves  
from duty yesterday morning without leave.  
They were each fined \$5 or seven days' imprison-  
ment.

Among the many pleasing incidents relating  
to the Spanish heir, a contemporary notes  
that "King Alfonso walked once round the  
room with the baby." And the married men  
of all nations, anxious for their mighty  
numbers, will regard this kingly precedent  
as placing a highly dangerous weapon into  
the hands of their women-folk.

*L'Echo de Chine*, commenting on the  
depreciation of silver cites the case of the  
Hongkong Star Ferry Company which though  
not a big enterprise had last year \$9,996  
through the depreciated coinage. This journal  
advises the people of Hongkong to follow the  
example of the Philippines. Though the  
Americans have only been there six years  
they have settled the money question, having  
demanded that the Government should establish  
a fixed value for the silver currency. In these  
islands there is no monetary fluctuation, and  
this fixed gives security to all negotiations.

A German paper publishes a somewhat re-  
markable article by Dr. Menga on Kiaochow.  
The writer urges that Germany should abandon  
all her political rights in Shantung on the  
ground that political disinterestedness pays in  
China, and that the best "puff" is to have no  
political pull at all. "You get on with a Chinaman  
as soon as he sees that you are politically disinter-  
ested, and as soon as we give up the sovereignty of  
Kiaochow, which brings us no income of  
profit; no sooner and later." Dr. Menga would  
like to see Kiaochow converted into a Chinese  
port with a European settlement like Shanghai;  
he would extend the railway system; and he  
would establish German schools so as to  
make Kiaochow the capital of intellectual  
intercourse between Germany and China. He  
believes that in this way Germany would greatly  
strengthen her commerce and her influence in  
China; and he appeals throughout to no consider-  
ations but those of cool, enlightened  
selfishness.

A missionary writes in the *Christian World*:  
Reviewing the scene of the two weeks past,  
(famine time,) I am filled with amazement that  
these millions of starving people do not rise en  
masse and march to rob and plunder and riot.  
Now again a band of hungry ones will start  
out and steal food from a few houses where food  
is known to be, but why they do not attack the  
cities and most of all, the Yamens, is an  
unanswerable query. They are too weak, perhaps,  
their instincts are in general, all to orderliness;  
certainly, they are decidedly as easily governed  
people - all this, but behind all lies the deadly  
spirit of the whole nation which makes them  
die in the first rather than the last ditch.  
Fatalism allied to fury makes a warrior race, in  
a pacific people it always means decay. There  
will be more hope for China when her people  
learn to fight disaster, even if they fight it by  
revolution.

Mr. Churchill, at question time, on May 15th  
made an attack on the *Daily Mail* which has  
caused some sensation. He was asked by Mr.  
Lehmann whether he could confirm or deny the  
statement that at the Imperial Conference an  
incident occurred which caused Sir Robert  
Bond to leave the room in indignation, com-  
plaining that gross humiliation had been  
inflicted on him and the colony he represented.  
The Under-Secretary for the Colonies replied:  
— "I cannot undertake, as a general rule, to  
correct misstatements appearing in journals of  
this class and character; but, as I learn that  
this particular report has been cabled fully to  
the colonies, it becomes necessary for me to say  
that it is from beginning to end a baseless and  
impudent fabrication, which bears not the  
slightest resemblance in substance or form to  
anything which took place at the Colonial  
Conference." Again, at question time next  
day, Mr. Churchill described a further statement  
in the *Daily Mail* as "another misrepresentation  
from the same mint."

**POLICE COURT.**  
Wednesday, 19th June.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST  
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

**GETTING OF STEAM.**

The donkey engineer on board the s.s.  
Taiwan was charged with cutting and wounding  
a seaman on board the same ship. It  
appears that a dispute arose over the matter  
of raising steam. The complainant forgot to  
get up steam and words led to blows. The  
defendant alleged that he was attacked by the  
other man with an iron bar and that he picked  
up a knife in self-defence. As the complainant  
was not able to leave the hospital, the case  
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**THEFT FROM A STEAMER.**

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of four cases of oil valued at \$92. They were  
arrested on board a sampan, and it is believed  
they stole the oil from a steamer in the harbour.  
Remanded.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held at the new Club house last evening. Mr. A. Rodger presided and there were also present Messrs. P. Lammett (Secretary), A. A. Alves, A. E. Alves, J. L. S. Alves, J. A. S. Alves, N. H. Alter, C. M. S. Alves, W. Armstrong, A. E. Anger, M. E. Anger, H. M. Bain, J. W. Bain, J. F. A. Barros, A. V. Barros, T. Blair, A. C. Botelho, L. Le Breton, H. B. Bridger, A. H. Carroll, D. E. Carvalho, L. d'Almeida, J. Castro, B. M. Castro, J. Cruckshank, B. M. C. da Cunha, F. E. Ellis, J. F. Ellis, Carmichael, F. J. do Figueiredo, H. M. F. do Figueiredo, M. A. Figueiredo, J. M. Fonseca, J. Forbes, W. G. Goggin, T. C. Gray, C. E. A. Hance, C. E. Harrop, E. M. Hazelton, E. Humphreys, F. J. V. Jorge, S. Kingsbury, A. Kemp, H. W. B. Kennett, J. Kuhn, H. A. Lammett, L. E. Lammett, J. Louria, F. P. Lindsey, W. Logan, A. A. Lopes, J. M. Lopes, P. Loureiro, F. A. Mackintosh, R. McMurtry, D. McCrae, R. McIver, E. J. Mengene, L. A. Munro, A. M. Never, J. W. Osborne, R. W. Rosa Pereira, J. M. Rosa Pereira, H. W. Petter, R. Pestonji, F. L. Pratt, C. J. Peple, F. Rapp, E. M. Raymond, P. M. Remedios, A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. Rodger, L. O. Rodrigues, J. Rutheford, J. H. Rutledge, A. Reza, H. C. Sayer, J. H. Seth, E. Shaw, F. E. Soa da Silva, A. F. B. Silva Netto, A. M. L. Soares, V. Sozly, M. A. A. Souza, M. A. B. Souza, F. K. Tait, H. E. Victor and R. C. Witchell.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen. The printed report and statement of accounts which were circulated several days ago I will with your permission read as read. The year under review which promised so well in the report, and I am sure, had the arrangements sketched out by your respective Committees been carried out as they then contemplated, would have resulted successfully, so far as good swimming fests, water-polo, scratch rowing-races, and the annual regatta were concerned. I regret to say only a few aquatic entertainments were given, some at night-time, and others in the afternoon, all of them providing good sport to the competitors and spectators alike. They were well patronized by members and their friends, and judging from the interest taken, were highly appreciated by all present. I wish to add here that a good deal of money was spent in putting the swimming enclosure and surroundings in good shape for these entertainments; but unfortunately for us, after doing so, the disastrous typhoon of September the 18th not only wrecked our swimming enclosure, but also Club-house, boat-shed, and Gymnasium; and our contemplated arrangements had all to be abandoned. The damage to the boats was considerable, and the estimated approximate monetary loss arrived at by the Sub Committee, after going into the matter was \$3,200. The debit balance of \$1,083.11 less \$241.56, carried forward from the previous year, as shown in the general working account is also entirely attributable to the destruction and inconvenience caused by the typhoon and should, I think, be considered as extraordinary expenditure. The respective Sub-Committees, in their reports have gone so very fully into all matters pertaining to the various departments they represent, and the suggestions put forward by them, I am sure, will be carefully considered by the incoming Committees, that I think it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on these reports, as I should only be repeating what has already been made known to you. Nevertheless, I am glad to say that notwithstanding the losses sustained by the Typhoon, we are in a fairly good financial position (applause). The membership is practically the same as last year; whilst I may inform you that no less than twenty new members have been enrolled since we moved to this side. I am sure it is a great pleasure to all members of this Club, notwithstanding the fact that ten teams entered and competed in the Water-Polo Shield competition, that our "A" team came out an easy first, and the "B" team a good second (applause). The annual athletic sports were held as usual. Fairly large fields and keen competition, with good handicapping, in a great measure, were responsible for the keen interest taken by both competitors and spectators. The different events were well contested. The arrangements and results on the whole proved very satisfactory. The "Go as you please" reinaugurated by us, brought together a good number of competitors, and some interest was taken in it by members of this Club. One of our representatives came in second. I now desire on your behalf and my own, to thank our energetic Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, the members of the various Committees, and those gentlemen who assisted us in acting as officials, for their respective valuable services willingly rendered in different capacities and occasions, thus helping to promote the best interests of this Club (applause). I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on being once more on this side of the harbour. I can assure you your Committee lost no time in moving here, after receiving the necessary permission to take over the site. At present, as you all know, the premises and arrangements on this new site are only of a temporary nature, and I trust members will show their good sense by treating any little inconvenience they may experience, in a generous spirit until things are in really proper order, which I regret to say, will take some time. The new permanent buildings should be nearing completion by the end of this year, and approximately will cost \$23,000. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, should any further information be desired, I shall be pleased to give it to the best of my ability.

Mr. SILVA NETTO.—The balance in hand is \$25,355.59. What does that balance represent? We have had it for the last few years.

The SECRETARY.—You want to know why it is the same as last year? There is a debit balance on account of the typhoon, but most of it comes under fixed deposit at the bank. Then there is the wages of the steward and boys going on. We cannot throw everybody out of the Club.

Mr. SILVA NETTO.—Then the bar account shows no stock brought forward.

The SECRETARY.—If you look again you will see that the bar account and the athletic account are merged into the working account.

Mr. SILVA NETTO.—The accounts are not comprehensive.

The SECRETARY.—What do you suggest?

Mr. SILVA NETTO.—A more comprehensive and better system. It is manifest that the Club's position was embarrassed by the typhoon, but these accounts don't show it beyond the took house sub-committee's report.

No further questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. He thought Mr. Silva Netto was quite right in saying that the accounts should be kept a little better, but they would let the old system die in the old Kowloon shed. He thought the matter could be left in the hands of the incoming committee.

Mr. SILVA NETTO seconded the motion, to which members agreed.

Mr. GRAY proposed the re-election of Mr. A. Rodger as chairman. His comprehensive remarks about the troublous times through which the Club had passed during the past year left little to him to say. Mr. Rodger had the interests of the Club at heart, and the speaker did not think they could have a better chairman.

Mr. HAZELTON seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. BAIN.—Before the election of the secretary takes place there is a matter which I would like to bring before the notice of members, regarding the expenses incurred by the secretary on behalf of the Club, which I believe are not referred to him. Members will readily understand that the secretary of as large a Club as the V. R. C. must necessarily be out of pocket, considerably by the end of the year and it is to remedy this that I direct attention to it. I understand that other clubs, with even less members than the V. R. C., either pay their secretary a stated sum or make a grant to cover his expenses. In the past, I am informed, it was the custom for the secretaries to make a charge upon the Club for this purpose, but this has not been done by our present secretary last year at any rate. Under the circumstances, therefore, I beg to propose that this meeting vote a sum of \$250 to the secretary as an honorarium.

Mr. LOGAN seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. A. SOUZA proposed the re-election of Mr. Frank Lammett as honorary secretary.

Mr. J. A. S. ALVES seconded the motion, which was carried nem. con.

Mr. H. HENDERSON was elected honorary treasurer on the motion of Mr. PEARSON, seconded by Mr. L. A. LAMMETT.

The following committees were then elected by ballot:—

General Committee: Messrs. T. C. Gray, H. A. Lammett, E. M. Hazelton, M. McIver, T. Meek, W. Logan, J. Rodger, R. W. Pearson and J. W. Bain.

Balotting Committee: Messrs. A. P. Nobbs, L. Lammett, J. Alves, A. A. Alves, F. M. Rosa Pereira, A. E. Alves, W. Goggin, C. E. Hance, M. A. Figueiredo and J. Cruckshank.

This was all the business, and the meeting ended with three cheers for the Chairman.

## WANTED IN HONGKONG.

## A JAPANESE INTERPRETER.

The Japanese murder trial was continued at the Supreme Court yesterday. The last witness for the Crown, the Japanese interpreter who took the statements of the accused at the Central Police Station, was called to give evidence regarding these statements but showed such a poor command of the English language under examination and cross-examination that his Lordship remarked a more competent man should have been produced, especially in a case of life and death.

The Attorney-General—I understand it was three days before the Police could get a man at all. His Lordship—They ought to wait thirty days unless they could get a competent man.

The Attorney-General—is it your Lordship's ruling that these statements are not admissible?

His Lordship—I am throwing out a suggestion that these statements are not legal.

The Attorney-General—Perhaps your Lordship will call Mr. Hanssen to explain the matter.

His Lordship—Yes, certainly. But you might let the case go to the jury on its merits.

Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson was then called and stated that the interpreter who translated the statements at the Police Station seemed to be slow and inexperienced. The speaker did his best to comply with the regulations, but found it necessary to get the interpreter to translate the statements sentence by sentence so that he might inquire about anything he did not understand. Once or twice he had inquiries regarding the meaning of certain sentences translated.

His Lordship—The next time a Japanese case comes for trial the Japanese Council must be applied to. It is impossible to try a case of importance under these circumstances.

Mr. Slade—We have all known Mr. Hanson for many years, and I am perfectly certain he would not do the slightest thing unfair to any prisoner with whom he had to deal.

His Lordship—I am very pleased to know that, but I want to say this with regard to other trials, that it is absolutely essential to get the best of interpreters.

## SANITATION OF SINGAPORE.

## PROFESSOR SIMPSON ON OCULUS &amp;c.

The report of Professor Simpson on the sanitary condition of Singapore has been published in Blue Book form, and we take the following from the *Straits Times*:

After dealing with the situation, climate, and population of Singapore, Professor Simpson refers to the vital statistics, pointing out that in Singapore there are three miles to every female. The average death-rate calculated on the basis of the five last census is a high one. In 1892, the death-rate was 31.27 per thousand of the estimated population, and in 1896, the rate was 46.90. There was a decline between that year and 1902, when the rate rose to 52.11. This is the highest rate recorded during fourteen years from 1893. In 1905, the death-rate stood at 53.74.

The high death-rate, notwithstanding the low birth-rate, is specially significant. It means that although there is proportionately a small number of infants and children in Singapore, among whom, in all communities, the death-rate is highest, yet in Singapore, even with this advantage, the death-rate is abnormally high. There is an excessive adult mortality as well as an excessive infantile mortality.

From the statement of the number of deaths of the principal diseases during the five years of 1901-1905, it will be seen that 8,510 deaths were due to tubercular diseases, 6,386 to beriberi, 7,65 to remittent fevers and malarial diseases, 3,785 to respiratory diseases, 1,992 to diarrhoea, dysenteric diarrhoea and choleraic diarrhoea, 1,469 to dysentery, 1,659 to cholera. Other causes, not including enteric, 2,239 other deaths occurred, and there were 15,526 deaths due to "other" diseases that gastro-enteritis, bowel complaints (982), enteric fever (501) puerperal (57) and diphtheria (29). The total number of deaths during those five years was 50,302, the death-rate being 46.16.

Of the 9,76 examinations made by Dr. Finlayson in 1905, which represent nearly one-tenth of the deaths in the town, 19 per cent. were due to beriberi, 17.6 per cent. to tuberculosis, 17 per cent. to dysentery and 11 per cent. to malaria. Professor Simpson alludes to housing conditions, with which he deals extensively, explaining that the present state of affairs could be remedied by the introduction and enforcement of efficient building laws, and the abolition of insanitary and congested areas. He points out that there are numerous open spaces built upon, the best sites of which, in many cases, are utilized as Chinese burial ground, and remarks that the fact of the dead occupying the high ground, while the living are dwelling in the adjacent low swampy ground, strikes one as being very remarkable. Though the houses that have been erected have ample street space, they are crowded together on the area of land to such an extent as to render them unhealthy. This more particularly applies to the Chinese quarters, and to Chinese houses in other parts of the town. Chinese combine Celestial and European methods of building, with the result that there is an absence of healthy lighting and ventilation, and an absence of adequate means to undertake scavenging and drainage efficiently. Several plans of Chinese houses are enclosed in the report and Professor Simpson sets forth a number of objections to the houses. In the first place, the houses are too dark at the back on the lower floor; in the second place, drainage passes through the houses, which, besides being unhealthy, causes a nuisance, and, thirdly, it is impossible for the latrine to be emptied except by the coolie entering the house and carrying the nightsoil through the front door. In some tenement houses the lower floor is subdivided in dark and ill-ventilated cubicles, each of which is used as a living room by one or more inmates. The same kitchen, latrine and drainage arrangements are provided downstairs as in the private house, but as they are used by more people, and the back yard is dark, the nuisance from them especially from the latrine and drainage, is more pronounced. In other cases, the tenement houses are subdivided on both the upper and lower stories into a large number of cubicles rooms, each by entire absence of air and light, although there is supposed to be an arrangement for allowing both air and light to enter the room. The houses have no lateral windows, and the cubicles are windowless rooms, dark and cheerless, receiving neither light nor air direct from the outside. In shop-houses, also, the system of subdivision obtains. Each floor, subdivided into cubicles, has its kitchen arrangements latrine, and, generally, its bathroom and in some cases the latrine and drainage, is more pronounced. In other cases, the tenement houses the nightsoil has to be carried through the shop and in the case of the second, or third stories, as the case may be, it is removed by means of the front staircase. The insanitary condition of the interior is also intensified by the absence of daylight.

Referring to a plan of a four storied tenement house which runs through from Sago Street to Sago Lane, Professor Simpson gives details of the conditions under which the tenants live. The shop is tenanted by a barber on one side of the street and by a tailor on the other side. Behind the shop, is a central and well-lighted passage, having on either side of it cubicles which are pitch dark in their interior that a lamp is necessary for their illumination. In fact, they are apparently inclined to look with tolerance, and almost with approval, on acts indulged in by lawyers or their clients. The judge's display of emotion affected the jury deeply—that is, it did until General Wright, in summing up, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the tears of the learned counsel for the defence wouldn't make so much of an impression upon you if you knew, as I know, that he never weeps for less than a thousand dollars."

History records that the defendant was convicted, but it is silent as to the subsequent interview between the State's attorney and the defendant's counsel.

Commenting on the above, "Law Notes" says: "Perhaps General Wright—one of the ablest trial lawyers this country has ever known—close the most effective method possible of check-mating a play to the gallery by adversary counsel. Certainly it is that the reviewing courts seem reluctant to reverse for bits of acting indulged in by lawyers or their clients."

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## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

FROM the 1st day of July 1907, the Business and Responsibility of The KOWLOON HOTEL will be taken over by Mr. OWEN ELIAS OWEN. All money due to the Hotel before the 1st July 1907 are payable to Mr. J. W. OSBORNE alone.

J. W. OSBORNE:

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

REFERRING to the NOTICE of 21st March last, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from the 1st July next, charges for Telegrams will (subject to revision after three months) be collected at the rate of THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.

J. M. BECK,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the NOTICE of 29th December, 1902 and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from 1st July next the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at Dollars \$0.38, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NIELSEN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

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THE Steamship

"PREUSSEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, or West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Wednesday, the 19th Inst., at 1 p.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th Inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 30th Inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

5



THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

## THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

22 LONDON ARTISTS 22

Will present the following London Successes for the First Time in Hongkong—

MONDAY, June 24:

DUKE OF KILLIECRANKIE

TUESDAY, June 25:

LADY HUNTSWORTH'S EXPERIMENT

WEDNESDAY, June 26:

TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS

THURSDAY, June 27:

LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN

FRIDAY, June 28:

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

Doors open 8.30; Commence 9 P.M.

Play now open at S. MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907.

1071

## ON SALE.

## THE

## DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1907.

Complete Edition ... ... \$10.00

Small ... ... 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

or the Local Booksellers.

## INTIMATIONS

## BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER of the UNDERWRITER, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & CO.,  
Lloyd's Agents,  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

1084

## NOTICE

FROM This Date MESSRS. CLAUDIOUS PRAVIEUX and P. R. CARTER are authorised to sign on behalf of the Firm for proration.

This Notice cancels all previous arrangements.

HERBERT DENT & CO., Canton, 7th June 1907.

107

## WANTED

EMPLOYMENT by an Englishman Quick and willing to adapt himself to anything where there is chance of Promotion. Or would invest small capital and work in any going concern. Apply, Box No. 99, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

1090

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Store will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. M. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

47

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 13,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

[106]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya

East. Apply to— CHATER & MODY.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

1089

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PREUSSEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, or West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

5

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

WELLBURN, No. 81 the PEAK.

Apply to— JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

254

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors,

10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

970

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIANIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$6.80. 500 for \$3.00.

150 " 1.75 1000 " 10.00.

200 " 3.50 1500 " 25.00.

250 " 5.75 2000 " 35.00.

275 " 9.00 3000 " 55.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c.

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

675

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the India Mint to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or

Local Booksellers.

1

## INTIMATIONS

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GILMAN & CO.,

Lloyd's Agents,

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

1084

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This Notice cancels all previous arrangements.

HERBERT DENT & CO.,

Canton, 7th June 1907.

## INSURANCES

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.  
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.  
LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1905 £17,837,115.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... 23,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 687,500 0 0  
II. FIRE FUNDS..... 3,386,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SUEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 134.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114.

THE GLORIUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO.  
Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 8A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,  
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE  
Prints read by Englishmen

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,  
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 8A, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING Co.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz's Metal, Steel Boiler and Ship Plates; Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Voeux Road Central) Telephone No. 613.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 473

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and POOCHOW LACQUERED WARE. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. 21st September, 1903. 778

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS  
French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of cases of Martin's Pills in the market, so that on the first sign of any trouble you can get them at once and administer them. Those who use them recommend them heartily. Price 1/- per Box. Manufactured by MARTIN'S CARPENTER WORKSHOP, BIRMINGHAM.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG  
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years From 1874 to 1906.

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

**Cunliffe,** The Pioneer Experts in Premium Bonds.  
**Russell & Co.**

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,

SECURITIES ISSUED BY PARIS

European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering DESCRIPTIVE

prospects of imminent return. PAMPHLETS

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established dealers in Premium Bonds in the world offer advantages absolutely untenable elsewhere.

Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of Drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All these bonds confidential.

## THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE.

Friendly relationships between the great powers have recently become sorrier than a feeling is gaining ground that the conclusion of friendly agreements is only the natural issue of years of friendly concord, which has crystallized into definite compacts through the intervention of King Edward the Peacemaker. The hand of King Edward is undoubtedly to be traced in recent events, but they are not the natural issue of years of friendship, or, at any rate, avoidance of cause of war.

The latest of these agreements, that between France and Japan, is in fact in point, and for its full understanding it is necessary to look for a moment at some facts of comparatively ancient history; to go back indeed to the Fashoda incident. It was generally believed that the Fashoda incident had a significance for France and England only, but that was not so. Whilst Sir Mortimer Durand was conducting in Paris the delicate negotiations which terminated in peace the Japanese Government was preparing for war. Every staff officer was summoned to Tokyo in the expectation that at any moment order would be issued for the mobilisation of troops which were to be employed in a descent upon French possessions in the Far East in the event of war between France and Britain.

The Japanese Intelligence Office knew to a hair how much France's ally, Russia, would be worth in a Far Eastern strife, and every calculation was made for the success of the undertaking. If a descent upon Tongking could be made simultaneously with the outbreak on a large scale of the Black Flag Societies in the border provinces whilst France was hampered by a war with Britain a considerable measure of success might be safely anticipated for the expedition.

Nothing that France had done before that time or has since done, has made for friendship between the two Powers. The Franco-Russian alliance, whilst ostensibly aimed at Germany was equally intended to safeguard French interests in the East against Japan, who was supposed to be casting covetous glances on lands further south than Formosa, and it was on the strength of that same alliance that France gave great moral and material support to Russia in the early stages of the late war, and in its later stages gave such a wide interpretation to the international privileges of neutrals that the liberties taken almost savoured of license. The shelter afforded to the ships of the Baltic Fleet when they were pursuing their foreshadowed career to the Japan Sea created the most intense irritation in Japan, and there was again a strong feeling in favour of the invasion of Tongking. This was known in France, and preparations were being made for immense re-inforcements of French forces in the Far East, but the necessity for these was removed by an act of courtesy on the part of Britain. The negotiations for the new Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Britain were at that time so far advanced that little remained to be done but the actual signing. The courteous act which Britain performed at this time is credibly we believe, attributed to the personal suggestion of King Edward. Whatever its origin the fact is that just at this juncture a confidential copy of the immediately forthcoming Treaty was placed in the hands of the French Government. By that Treaty, as all the world knows, the two Allied Powers are pledged to assist each other in the event of war, but what was more important to France at that time was the implication, inevitable in the nature of the circumstances, that neither Power should make war without the consent of the other. An unofficial hint was at the same time given to the French Government that Britain would not consent to any aggressive action of Japan in the matter of the Far East.

The proposal is based mainly on the fact that valuable reports are constantly being issued on subjects of general concern, but that in many cases their utility is restricted for want of wide publicity. Colonial reports on railways and other engineering works, sanitation, education and other administrative question, would be abstracted and reviewed in cases where the information appeared to be generally interesting. Parliamentary reports and books appearing in this country would also be noticed.

It is further proposed to publish notes on matters of personal interest to Colonial Officials, such as points relating to the payment of salaries and pensions, tables, new appointments, and reminiscences and experiences of Colonial matters.

A list will be given of all officials from the Crown Colonies on leave of absence, and if desired (in which case a note could be made on the leave certificate) the address and duration of leave would be added.

Observations would be given on trade and manufacturing points as suggested by the Board of Trade, or the experience of Colonial officials, or the explanation of supplies.

Correspondence would be invited and dealt with as usual in the press; i.e. suitable letters would be printed with or without the name of the writer, as desired.

The enterprises would be a private one, and would have no official authority. As, however, I am disposed to think that it might serve a useful purpose, I bring the proposal to your notice, and should be glad to learn whether you are of opinion that it should be encouraged by the Crown Colonies. I understand that it is at present contemplated that the price per copy should be 1s. 6d., and that the first number should appear early in June. The editors will forward to the Colonial Secretary the same number of copies of this issue as are supplied by the Colonial Office List, and it would be a great convenience if the Colonial Secretary's Office might bring the publication to the notice of officials, distribute the copies to be issued and account in due course to the editors for the copies so disposed of. The Colonial Government would have no liability for unsold copies. If it appears possible that any demand for the numbers may come from the public the editor suggests that the Colonial Secretary's Office might deliver any number of copies which it may think fit to local booksellers, who would account for the copies sold, less their usual commission.

It will be seen that the editors do not ask for any Government subscription or guarantee, and that the publication will take its chance on its merits, but that the kindly assistance of the Colonial Government would be greatly appreciated as regards the distribution of copies. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

that country, we need hardly say, with

the contempt it deserves. The new treaty is recognised to be a powerful factor for the promotion of peace, and the only regret expressed is that the traditional policy of the Republic does not allow her to make a similar agreement with Japan in respect to the Philippines. The traditional policy of the Republic has been modified in more ways than one of late years by the inexorable pressure of events. It will probably be modified in many more. Were it adjusted to present circumstances and to future developments in this particular, Mr. Karino evidently thinks that Tokyo would not be slow to widen the arrangements on which the peace of East Asia will henceforth depend. The other parties to these arrangements would, of course, heartily welcome such an accession to their company.

From the first we have maintained in this country that our treaty with Japan would make for the general peace of Asia and of the world. The conclusion of agreements between the four chief Asiatic Powers for the preservation of the status quo is a remarkable proof of the soundness of this view. The maintenance of our treaty with Japan was based on which our treaty with Russia was based. The agreements between Japan and Russia and between Japan and France ratify it, and uphold it by an array of force with should make it unusual within any number of years of which diplomacy can take account. The news that France and Japan have entered into an arrangement with this object appears to have caused some surprise both in Berlin and in Vienna. We are glad to see that in both capitals its pacific character appears to be acknowledged, though, of course, some of the German newspapers affect to see in it yet another insidious attack upon German policy.

It is a happy coincidence that the news should be made public at the time when Prince Edward is the honoured guest of King

Edward and of the British people.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

When you buy ordinary oats you are paying for husk and indigestible woody fibre.

## Plasmon Oats

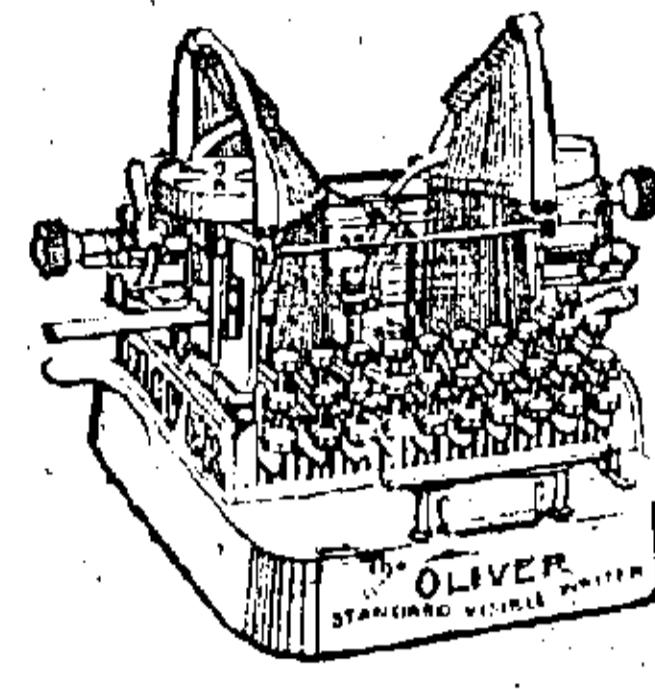
contain neither; and thus go twice as far.

Delicious porridge in 4 minutes.

Also PLASMON COCOA.  
THE FOOD COCOA.

Sample for stamp.

PLASMON LTD. FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON.



## THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF

THEIR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG.

TO

## EXCHANGE OLD MACHINES

OF ANY MAKE OR CONDITION

IN PART PAYMENT FOR OLIVERS.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.,  
1, PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1906.

## Careful Attention

should always be given to the teeth, not merely because clean, white teeth form so valuable an ornament to everyone's appearance, but also because they must be kept fit for the performance of their primary function—mastication.



"In flavour it is perfect."

"Pure and well prepared."

British Medical Journal.

## van Houten's

The cocoa which is unequalled for high quality, delicious flavour, and economy in use.

A COCOA YOU CAN ENJOY.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 19th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly over Central and E. Japan and risen moderately on the E. coasts of China. The depression is advancing Eastwards over Central Japan.

Pressure is still high to the N.E. of Japan. Gradually are slight on the China coast, for N.E. winds in the North and for S.W. winds in the South.

Moderate variable winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel and light to moderate S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S.W. winds, light to moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel... ... ... Variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau S. same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnante and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, NYANZA, MOJI, KÖBE and YOKO-		About 21st June,	Freight and Passage.
HAMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	June,	Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NUBIA	On 22nd June	Freight and Passage.
Capt. F. J. Fox		at NOON	
SHANGHAI	CHINA	About 27th June,	Freight and Passage.
Capt. E. Street			
MARSEILLES and LONDON	DEVANHA	Noon, 29th June	See Special Advertisement.
Capt. T. H. Hide R.N.R.			

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 20th June, 4 p.m.
TSINGTAO CHEFOO & NEWCHIANG	"NANCHANG"	On 21st June, Noon
CEBU and ILOO	"KAIFONG"	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
AMOY NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd June, NOON
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 25th June, Daylight
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TEAN"	On 25th June, 4 p.m.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates on all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS	11
For Freight or Passage, apply to—		
Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.		

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)

R.M.S.	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July
"ATHENIAN"	4,832	... WEDNESDAY, 17th July	10th August
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	... WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	... THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,423	... WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 p.m.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.  
Intermediate on Steamers } 240, " 424.  
and 1st Class Railways } 240, " 424.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routens, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

6

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONSHAFEN, SAMAR, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Friday, 21st Capt. LENZ June, at NOON
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Saturday 29th June, at 9 A.M.
For further particulars, apply to	Capt. F. SENHILL	

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "SOSHU MARU" FRIDAY, 21st Capt. T. SURUGA June, at 9 A.M.

TAMSUI VIA SWATOW "MASAN MARU" SUNDAY, 23rd June, and AMOY. Capt. I. SAKURAI at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

SABANG BAY  
COALING STATION,  
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.

Cooling Agents—HAL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
YORK BUILDINGS. [220]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM LEITH, HULL, MIDDLESBROOK, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at THEIR risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1907.

1083

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 9,413, M. Yagi, 17th June—Shanghai 14th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, G. W. Eddy, 16th June—Sydney 18th May, Manila 13th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINA, American str., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 13th June—San Francisco and Shanghai 10th June, Manila & General—P.M.S.S. Co.

CHOWFA, German str., 1,052, T. Spitzer, 16th June—Dangkok and Kohchang 10th June, Rice & Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

DRIFER, Norwegian str., 1,102, Yut Ding, 18th June—Bangkok 9th June, General & Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DUNDAS, British str., 1,354, H. J. Case, 14th June—Moj 8th June, Coal—Order.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.M.R., 2nd June—Vancouver, B.C., 14th May, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

FOEDER, British str., 2,985, Noall, 12th June—Sourabaya 2nd June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

GLENROY, British str., 3,141, T. Darke, 18th June—Singapore 12th June, General—McGregor Bros. & Gow.

HANGSAN, British str., 1,356, S. Wille, 11th June—Shanghai 8th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUE, French str., 705, J. Pannier, 18th June—Kwang Chow Wan 17th June, General—A. R. Mart.

HUFEN, British str., 1,204, A. Mathias, 9th June—Amoy 7th June—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIPOH, British str., 1,354, E. Finlayson, 15th June—Iloilo 11th June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,217, McIntosh, 14th June—Newchwang and Chofo 7th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,178, H. Stehr, 17th June—Mororan 8th June, Coals & General—Hamburg America Line.

KWONGSAMO, British str., 1,428, W. Palmer-Baker, 16th June—Shanghai 12th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAISANG, British str., 3,461, E. Todd, 11th June—Calcutta 26th May and Straits 5th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,200, Harder, 13th June—Newchwang and Chefoo 10th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LINAN, British str., 1,352, Williams, 18th June—Chinkiang 13th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LOONGSAMO, British str., 1,092, F. Wheeler, 17th June—Manila 14th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MINGO DE BATAVIA, American str., 1,214, Narciso Garter, 11th June—Iloilo 5th June, General—Shewan, Tones & Co.

NANCHANG, British str., 1,140, O. Graves, 9th June—Newchwang and Chefoo 3rd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

NIKKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 18th June—Honay 15th June, Coal

Bone, 5th June, Comdr. C. D. S. Raikes, Hongkong

Diamond, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 16,500 h.p., Capt. Empoile, Hongkong

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Gresson, Hongkong

Faith, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 16,500 h.p., Capt. Grand Dalton, Hongkong

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grand Dalton, Hongkong

Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Hongkong

Arcturus, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Hongkong

Asbestos, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Hongkong

